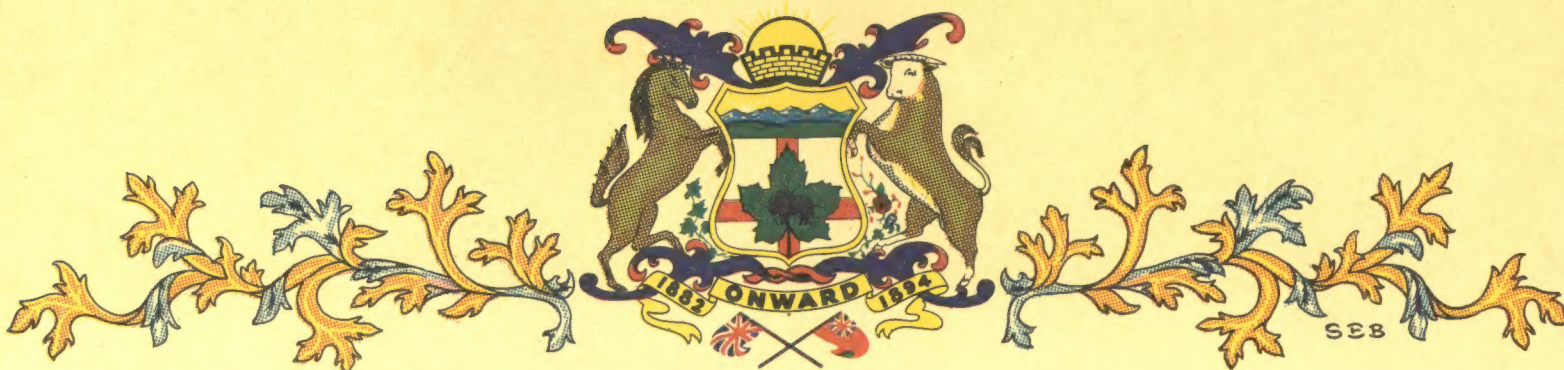
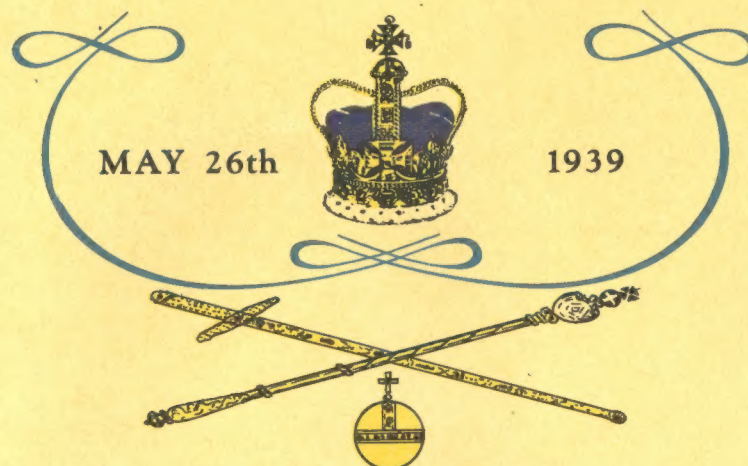




official  
SOUVENIR PROGRAMME  
of the visit to  
CALGARY  
of  
THEIR MAJESTIES  
THE KING AND QUEEN



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MAYOR ANDREW DAVISON

THE citizens of Calgary appreciate more than mere words can express the signal honour conferred on them of having the opportunity of welcoming Their Gracious Majesties King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of their visit to Canada.

While we are far removed by distance from the Homeland, there exists in the hearts of our people an undying love for Mother England. We give second place to none in our loyalty and devotion to the Throne. We are proud to be an integral part of the great British Commonwealth of Nations and we are sincerely desirous of extending to Their Majesties a real Western Canadian welcome.

In these days of troubled international affairs, we desire to prove to the rest of the world that Canada realizes her responsibilities as an important unit of the British Empire and that, come what may, our people will whole-heartedly support our Imperial statesmen in meeting any emergencies which may arise.

We are delighted to know that thousands of Albertans from outside of Calgary will join with us on May 26th in extending a welcome to our King and Queen. Our various Committees are doing everything in their power to perfect all arrangements to such a degree that inconvenience will be reduced to a minimum.

Their Majesties, at great personal sacrifice, are coming to visit us. Let us turn out in our thousands to welcome them and thereby give a visible demonstration of the fact that Canada is still British, that we appreciate the wonderful contribution which the Royal Family has always made and is making to the welfare and the well-being of the whole Empire, and, best of all, let us greet them as two charming friends whose personalities and accomplishments have struck responsive chords in our hearts and endeared them to us all.

CITY HALL,  
CALGARY, ALBERTA.

*A. Davison*  
Mayor of Calgary



THE HONOURABLE JOHN CAMPBELL BOWEN

THE Province of Alberta is to be singularly honoured this year by the proposed visit of Their Most Excellent Majesties King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth. This epoch-making event is awaited by an expectant and enthusiastic people. The welcome that will be tendered the Royal guests will be marked by warm-hearted devotion to the person and Throne of His Majesty.

A particular significance surrounds this Royal welcome, an atmosphere that makes it suggestive and impressive. A free people eagerly await this opportunity to demonstrate their allegiance to their Sovereign.

This generation that has witnessed thrones battered by furious billows of popular passion, cannot fail to appreciate the privilege of citizenship in an Empire founded on the eternal laws of freedom and justice. Nothing will be neglected that can be done to impress His Majesty that His Throne and dynasty remains secure in the gratitude and affection of his people.

The character of the welcome the Province of Alberta will extend our Royal guests will be in keeping with the spirit in which they come to us, friendly, warm-hearted and sincere. Though the people of the Province represent various racial origins all are loyal to the democratic institutions of the country, and to the ideals of Canadian citizenship. We are a united people in our pride of Empire, and in our humble devotion to His Majesty and the British Crown.

Their Majesties dutiful subjects in the Province of Alberta are keenly aware of the tremendous personal effort involved in this gracious visit. They shall long cherish a most affectionate memory of Their Royal presence in our midst, and we shall ever pray they may long live to reign over us.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta.



THE HONOURABLE WM. ABERHART, B.A.

IT is with much enthusiasm that I send you this message regarding the visit of Their Majesties, King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth, to our fair Province, and to the City of Calgary on May 26th.

I am satisfied that all of our citizens will be thrilled with the thought that this is the first time that a British Sovereign has set foot on Canadian soil, and now, in our day and generation, both the King and the Queen are coming to pay us a visit, and to meet our people.

When I think of the delight of the children who will be privileged to witness this great celebration, I feel convinced that they will never forget it.

I can only hope that Their Majesties will enjoy their visit to our Province and to the City of Calgary. I am sure that they will be delighted with the merry and joyous faces of our children; the hopeful, courageous spirit of our people, and the wonderful resources of our Province.

We shall strive to make their sojourn in our midst as enjoyable as possible, with no unnecessary strain or tiresome ceremonies. Our welcome should be hearty, wholesome, and spontaneous. Calgary is noted for its friendliness and its hospitality. Let us look forward to this great day with much joy.

PARLIAMENT BUILDING,  
EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

*William Aberhart*

Premier of Alberta

# Official Programme

## Friday, May 26th

### 3:00 P.M.

Royal train arrives at Canadian Pacific Railway station  
Their Majesties will be greeted by representatives of the City.  
Inspection of Royal Guard of Honour by His Majesty

### 3:10 P.M.

The Royal Party will leave for a drive around the City, taking the following route.  
Leave the C.P.R. station and proceed North on Centre Street to Eighth Avenue  
West on Eighth Avenue to Fifth Street West,  
North on Fifth Street West to Seventh Avenue,  
East on Seventh Avenue to First Street East,  
South on First Street East to Eighth Avenue,  
East on Eighth Avenue to Second Street East,  
North on Second Street East to the City Hall.  
During this portion of the parade route there will be a mounted escort of Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)

### 3:20 P.M.

Their Majesties will enter the City Hall and proceed to the Council Chamber, second floor, where they will be greeted by members of the Senate, resident in the Southern portion of the Province, members of the Dominion Parliament, Calgary members of the Alberta Legislature, members of the City Council, their wives or husbands as the case may be.  
Presentation of the City's address of welcome by His Worship Mayor Andrew Davison.  
Presentation of basket of flowers to Her Majesty by Mrs. Andrew Davison.

### 3:40 P.M.

Their Majesties will leave the City Hall and proceed West on Seventh Avenue to Centre Street,  
North on Centre Street to Eleventh Avenue N.W.,  
West on Eleventh Avenue N.W. to First Street N.W.,  
South on First Street N.W. to Crescent Road,  
West on Crescent Road to Fifth Street N.W.  
(A very excellent view of the Bow River, the City itself and the Canadian Rockies can be had on this portion of the route.)

### 4:06 P.M.

North on Fifth Street N.W. to Sixteenth Avenue N.W.,  
West on Sixteenth Avenue N.W. to Tenth Street N.W.,  
South on Tenth Street N.W., to South end Louise Bridge at Fourth Avenue,

### 4:20 P.M.

West on Fourth Avenue to Eleventh Street West,  
South on Eleventh Street West to Ninth Avenue, passing the Armouries,

### 4:25 P.M.

West on Ninth Avenue to Fourteenth Street West,  
(The Indian encampment will be located here and a number of the Indians will be dressed in their native costumes and mounted. In addition there will be decorated Indian teepees.)  
South on Fourteenth Street West to Thirteenth Avenue,

### 4:35 P.M.

East on Thirteenth Avenue to Fourth Street West,  
(The Cenotaph in memory of those who made the Supreme Sacrifice in the Great War is located between Twelfth and Thirteenth Avenues in Memorial Park.)  
North on Fourth Street West to Twelfth Avenue,  
East on Twelfth Avenue to Second Street East,  
(The mounted escort will rejoin the procession at this point.)

### 4:40 P.M.

North on Second Street East to Seventh Avenue,  
West on Seventh Avenue to First Street West,  
South on First Street West to Ninth Avenue,

### 4:45 P.M.

East on Ninth Avenue to C.P.R. Station, main entrance

### 5:00 P.M.

The Royal Train leaves for Banff.

### 7:00 P.M.

Monster Sing-Song and Vaudeville Show, Victoria Park grandstand

### 9:00 P.M.

Street Dance on Pavement, Seventh Avenue between Second Street and Third Street East

## Saturday, May 27th

### 10:00 A.M.

Through the courtesy of Brigadier G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., Officer Commanding Military District No. 13, the Currie Barracks will be open for inspection by the public. The Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) will stage their musical ride and the Calgary Division of the Royal Air Force will carry out its usual routine of training.

### 3:00 P.M.

At Victoria Park. Thrill Show, consisting of display of daring and skill in driving of automobiles.

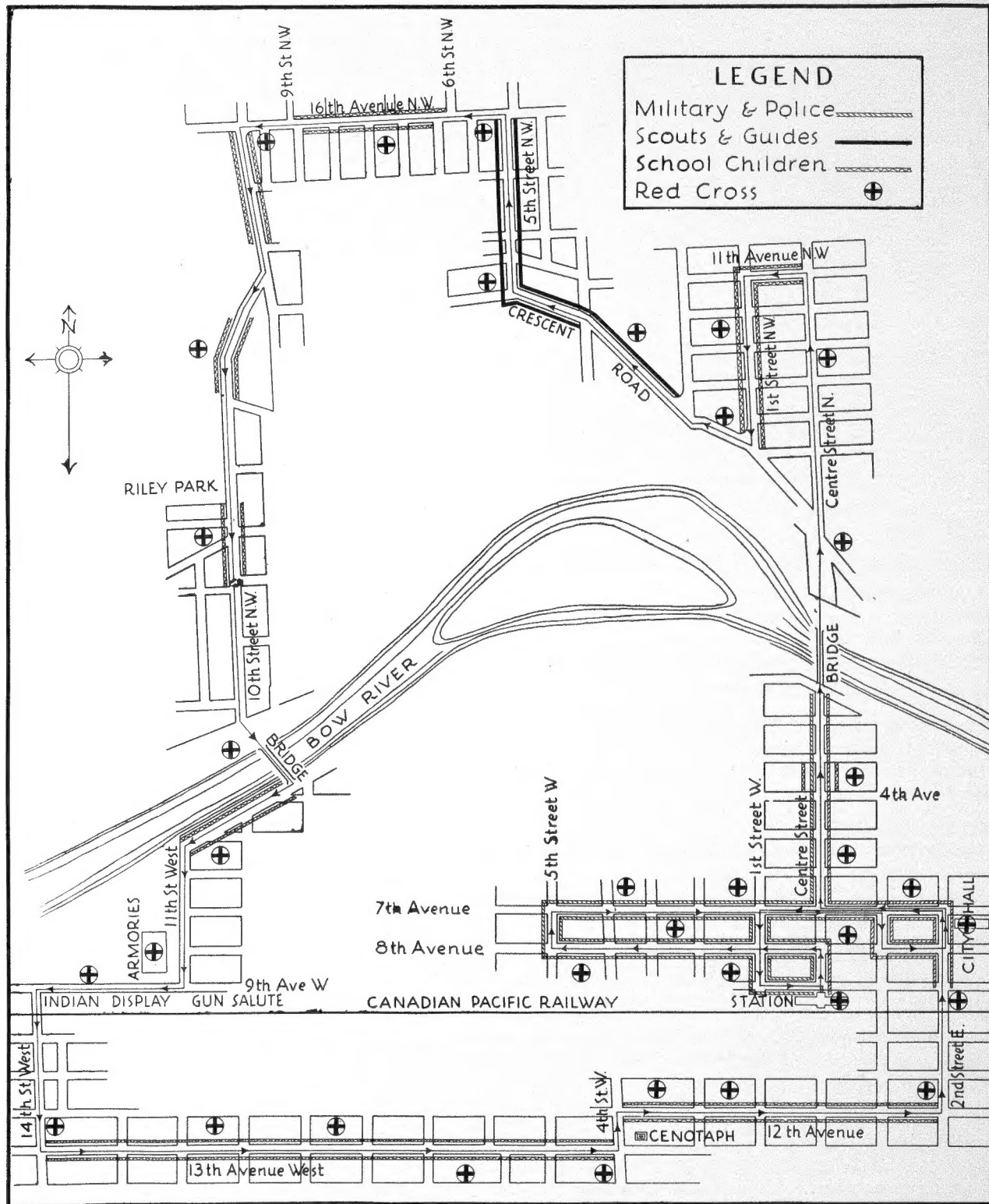
## Sunday, May 28th

### 11:00 A.M.

Special Church Services.



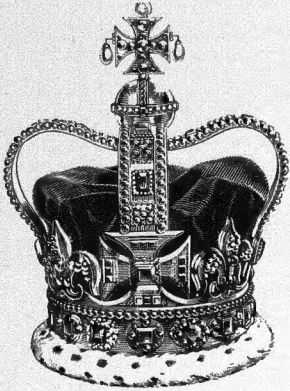
# Route of the Royal Parade



Please Turn to Page Sixteen for General Information

# Making History

By WILFRED BENNETT



THE IMPERIAL CROWN OF STATE

CANADIANS have real reason to be proud that King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth have chosen this Dominion for their first Royal visit since ascending the throne, for the Royal journey sets an outstanding historical precedent. This is not only the first time that any reigning British monarch has visited Canada, but it is the first time in history that any British monarch and his Queen have visited any self-governing Dominion while in office.

It is a singular honour, then, that the King and Queen are paying Canada and Canadians in breaking this long-standing precedent to become personally acquainted with the Dominion and its people.

Other members of the British Royal Family have visited Canada and other Dominions, but never while occupying the throne of Britain. Several British Sovereigns have visited Dominions while they were still Princes. The present King and Queen, in fact, travelled extensively when they were Duke and Duchess of York.

The nearest approach, previously, to this year's visit was that paid by the present King's father, George V., and Queen Mary to India in December, 1911. At that time they were crowned Emperor and Empress of India following their coronation in London in June. This was the only trip King George V. ever made, as sovereign, to the Empire outside the British Isles.

King Edward VII., the present King's grandfather, never made a visit to any part of the Empire when he was King. His travelling was confined to the continent of Europe. However, both King Edward VII. and King George V. paid visits to Canada before ascending the throne.

While the present King and Queen have not been Empire visitors since ascending the throne, that is not to say they do not know their Empire. The first time the present King set foot on Canadian soil was in the summer of 1913, when he was a shy 17-year-old naval cadet on H.M.S. Cumberland. Since then, as Duke of York in the company of his Duchess, he has visited many parts of the British Commonwealth.

Both the Duke and Duchess regarded as their real honeymoon their journey to British East Africa in 1924. It was a four-months trip of holiday and relaxation. Next came an ambitious trip around the world, with the main objectives Australia and New Zealand. It was on this trip that the Duke of York officially opened the new parliament buildings of the Commonwealth of Australia at Canberra on May 9th, 1927.

On that trip they visited practically every important place in both Dominions. Now they will have a splendid opportunity to become similarly acquainted with the Dominion of Canada, for the people of every community at which they will stop are excelling themselves in preparations to make the forthcoming visit as entertaining and educational as possible.

It was hoped that in addition to the precedent-breaking visit, Canadians would be given an opportunity to view the Imperial Crown of State which Their Majesties originally intended to bring with them.

The Imperial Crown of State is recognized as the most spectacular piece of jewelry in the world. Made originally for Queen Victoria in 1838, it contains gems which embrace the whole history of the British people.

Weighing 39 ounces and valued at \$2,500,000, the Crown displays among the 6,000 precious gems in its make-up many historic gems, among them the ruby of the Black Prince, a sapphire from the ring of Edward the Confessor, the great sapphire from the crown of Charles II., and Queen Elizabeth's earrings. In front is the second Star of Africa diamond, weighing 309 carats, cut from the famous Cullinan diamond.

When King George and Queen Elizabeth return to Great Britain this summer they will have a thorough knowledge of this Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and they will have observed a great and sincere demonstration of the loyalty and affection of all the people of Canada for their King and Queen.



# The Royal Princesses

By ZOE PAULINE TROTTER

ONLY one thing could have made the people of Canada happier than a visit from Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth. That would have been the inclusion of the Royal couple's two little daughters, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose, in the Imperial party.

But official public appearances are not for the Royal sisters and they have been left at home in their school room and nursery, for the heiress to the British throne and her little sister lead the lives—or very nearly the lives—of the normal British school girl. Princess Elizabeth, in a gradually dawning consciousness of her fateful destiny as future monarch, is beginning to feel the weight of her responsibility at the tender age of thirteen. She acquitted herself charmingly at her first diplomatic appearance, luncheon with President and Madame Lebrun of France on their visit to London last month.

For the most part, however, the lives of the two Princesses are simple and happy. They have lessons and pleasures, friendships and responsibilities, and above all a more than usually affectionate and tranquil family life, with loving parents who find time amid the onerous duties of Royalty to be wise and kind father and mother to two little girls. The Princesses have been spared the isolation of Royalty that too often robs the daughters of Kings of the happy hours of girlhood.

"If ever I am Queen," said the Princess Elizabeth when first she learned of her heritage and future destiny, "the first thing I shall do will be to make a law forbidding people to ride or drive on Sunday. Horses MUST have a holiday!"

In this guileless remark not only the Princess' natural kindness and love of animals is apparent, but also the imprint of a happy and carefree childhood. In common with most of his subjects His Late Majesty King George V. fell under the spell of his small granddaughter who called him "Grandpapa England." They tell a story of a Christmas party at Sandringham when the whole royal family were listening to carol singers. Princess Elizabeth did not hear aright the words, "Tidings of Great Joy I bring to you and all mankind." Running across the room to King George, she said, "I know that 'old man kind.' That's YOU, Grandpapa England. You are old and you are very, very kind."

Born in historic Glamis Castle on August 21, 1930, Princess Margaret Rose bears the name of a great Scottish queen as her sister does of England's most brilliant monarch. She is a clever mimic whose exuberance of spirits sometimes brings reproof from her older sister. Music is her most striking talent at the age of nine, and when she was only eleven months old, she startled her grandmother, Lady Strathmore, by humming the "Merry Widow Waltz."

Both Princesses ride well and love their horses and dogs dearly. Their curriculum of studies includes those subjects usually taught to the English school girl, with special attention to constitutional history. Music, dancing and drawing are included. Grammar, Latin and mythology are said to be the Princess Elizabeth's favorite subjects, with riding and swimming her favorite sports.

An established routine governs the lives of the Royal sisters. Both rise at 7:30 a.m. At 9:00 o'clock they see their parents and at 9:15 promptly lessons begin. At 11:00 there is a break for refreshments and Princess Margaret is through for the day while Princess Elizabeth continues until 12:30. At 1:15 the elder Princess lunches with her parents. As much of the afternoon as possible is spent out of doors, with tea at quarter to five. From 5:30 until 6:30 the Princesses spend an hour with their mother in the Queen's sitting room unless Her Majesty must be out on an official engagement. Both go to bed early.

The peoples of the British Empire are happy in the possession of a Queen who, though highly born, has had experience of the same simple routines, the joys and sorrows as many of her people. Perhaps some day when Princess Elizabeth sits on the throne of Britain her subjects will be glad that in 1939 she was a simple little girl with wise parents, whose studies could not be interrupted for her to share in a Royal tour and that she was left at home with her sister, Margaret Rose.



PRINCESS ELIZABETH AND PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE



*Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth*



*His Majesty King George VI.*



# The Royal Family at Home

By A. PARKER KENT



THE ROYAL FAMILY

IT is not alone the symbolic significance of their high, Royal office which commands for Their Majesties King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth the loyalty and love of people throughout the British Empire. In their persons, and especially in the unaffected simplicity of their family life, they reflect qualities which inspire quick admiration from everyone.

As the wise parents of two charming girls, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose, they are carrying on those noblest traditions of family life which have characterized the British Royal Family for many years past.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert contributed much, through example, to the home and family philosophy of the last century. In our own time the late King George V. and Queen Mary cherished and added to the nobler concepts of family life. And full tribute was

paid at the Silver Jubilee to this Royal Couple by a grateful people for their steadying example during post-war periods of stress. The present Royal Family has given every indication that it will follow in the footsteps of its predecessors.

At first glance it might appear that the difficulties in the way of carrying on normal family activities would be very great. Official duties of the King and Queen demand a great deal of time, and considerable moving about is entailed. Again, not one dwelling place but four, constitute the background against which the Royal Family moves. First there is Windsor Castle, the ancestral home of British Kings some miles up the Thames from London. Then there is Buckingham Palace in London, which is regarded as the official home. Sandringham in Norfolk and Balmoral in the Scottish Highlands are also official Royal residences.

In spite of these seeming handicaps, however, the King and Queen and their daughters are very close. The Princesses, quite naturally, do not suffer the handicap of changing schools when they move from place to place. They have special tutors and so it might be said that, wherever they are, there is their school also. Far from being allowed special educational concessions, the little girls, by reason of their station and the official responsibilities of adult life which lie ahead of them, must have thorough training. Languages and history are featured and the children are expected to have, some day, a good background of knowledge on a wide variety of subjects.

As a result of the part she has already taken in important official functions and from observation of the movements of her Royal parents, Princess Elizabeth already has become conscious of formality but she is maturing naturally and, under wise guidance, is in no danger of developing false standards of values. Among the subjects she studies are Latin, Scripture, mythology, French, arithmetic, geometry, geography, literature and history. She is being taught the implications of modern monarchy, with its constitutional limitations, and will realize that rights of kingship are the rights of consecration to service.

The little girls follow a more rigid schedule in their daily lives than most children. They arise at 7.30 and, after breakfast in the nursery, visit their parents at 9.00 o'clock. Their lessons continue throughout the morning. Princess Elizabeth lunches with her parents at 1.15 and at Windsor the younger Princess joins the circle at the luncheon table. The girls spend as much time out of doors during the afternoons as they can. From 5.30 until 6.30 Queen Elizabeth enjoys the society of her children unless she is officially engaged. Princess Margaret retires at 6.20 and Princess Elizabeth at 7.15. The King and Queen go up to the nursery shortly after to say goodnight to their children.

Buckingham Palace has been the London home of British Sovereigns for over one hundred years now, Queen Victoria being its first Royal occupant. In its stately rooms and halls have



PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE

transpired many historic and colorful events and its balcony facing on a large oval at the foot of the Mall has been the focal point of loyal eyes during many national crises. Windsor Castle, where the family takes up residence with its court twice a year, is old and venerable and is rich in legend. A strange assortment of ghosts is supposed to inhabit the more ancient parts of the noble collection of structures. The Royal apartments, which are now used, represent only a small part of the hilltop fortress. Sandringham Palace is perhaps the most home-like of the four residences. York Cottage, within its grounds, was Queen Mary's first home. Its quiet and lovely lawns and gardens appeal to the present Royal family and members of the latter are all well known and beloved by the local residents. August and September are the months during which the family stays at



PRINCESS ELIZABETH

Balmoral and the present Queen, being of Scottish descent, finds an especial welcome among the Highlanders.

One of the King's special activities is a project he initiated himself some years ago when he was Duke of York. This is the annual holiday camp on the Suffolk Coast for an equal number of boys from the east end of London and from the mills and factories of England and from such aristocratic schools as Eton and Harrow. It was a daring experiment when first undertaken and there were many who prophesied that it would not prove a success. The young Duke's instincts proved right, however, and the camp is recognized as an important annual event in the life of England. It serves to bring together boys of opposite classes and has contributed to the breaking down of much class distrust and suspicion which has existed. The King, himself, still visits the camp each year and becomes for the time being one of the boys. Needless to say the boys idolize him and he accepts their camaraderie with unaffected pride and pleasure.

Queen Elizabeth devotes herself with notable unselfishness to work among women and girls, as her husband has done in the social welfare of men and boys. Ever since the couple were married in 1923, she has entered simply and naturally upon the duties which her position as Duchess of York and later as Queen entailed. While her husband has visited factories and institutions of all kinds, she has gone with him or has been busy visiting maternity centres, girls' clubs and charitable institutions. She has won instant admiration on all her public appearances. She radiates personal charm and her smile has won her a place in the hearts of thousands of loyal subjects.

King George in his early years followed the sea as his father did before him. At the age of 14 he attended naval schools at Osborne, Isle of Wight and Dartmouth. He went on an instructional voyage aboard the Cumberland to the West Indies and Canada. He was known as "Mr. Johnson" aboard ship and was subjected to the same treatment and discipline as his messmates. He served aboard the Collingwood during the Battle of Jutland and was mentioned in Jellicoe's despatches for his intrepidity and coolness. He possesses today the Collingwood's white ensign which was flown when the ship helped to put the Derflinger out of action. He left the navy before the war ended and entered the naval air service, winning his pilot's license and later becoming wing commander. He then entered the air ministry in London and gained an insight into departmental administration. He attended Cambridge with his brother, Prince Henry, who is now Duke of Gloucester. He was required to perform public duties from time to time because his elder brother, the Prince of Wales, was engaged in Empire tours. He was president of the Wembley Exhibition's second year in 1925. While Duke of York, he and his wife travelled to the continent to carry out missions in Germany, Belgium and France and they also visited Australia and New Zealand. Recently the Royal Couple visited Paris and were accorded a tumultuous welcome.

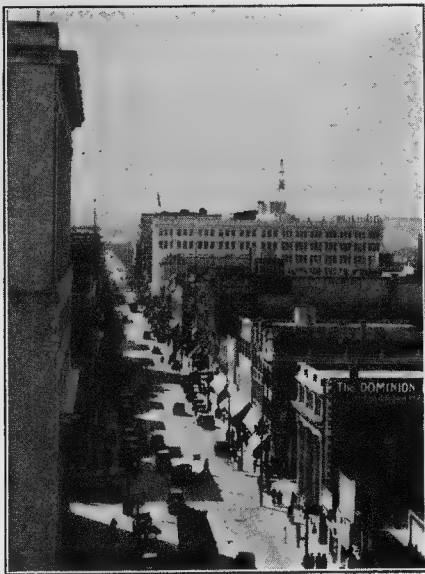
Queen Elizabeth is the youngest daughter of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, the 14th Earl of his line. She is the second youngest of ten children and was born at her father's home at St. Paul's, Waldenbury, Hertfordshire, on August 4th, 1900. She is not, therefore, strictly of Scottish birth, though of Scottish lineage. She became proficient in German and French, music and drawing and enjoyed dancing, tennis and riding. On her 14th birthday she witnessed a theatre audience's reaction to news of the impending Great War. While her brothers served in the army, she assisted her parents at Glamis Castle entertaining relays of soldiers.

The King and Queen met first at a party as children and in 1920 met again at Glamis Castle. Their betrothal was announced on January 16th, 1923. Since then the activities of the present Royal Couple have been widely known.

It is unnecessary to say that Calgarians and citizens of Southern Alberta, famed already for their warm hospitality, will greet with unstinted joy and affection, the Royal couple who have already established themselves in the affections of Albertans by report, and will, after May 26th, be even more deeply enshrined in the memories of their devoted subjects in this Western Canadian Province.

# Calgary, The Garden City of the West

By ALEXANDER CALHOUN



DOWN TOWN CALGARY

CALGARY was not always the garden city of the West. The belief that it was useless to try to grow anything in Calgary was widely prevalent until men of faith proved its fallacy. The transformation from the bare treeless flats at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow Rivers, and the still barer hills overlooking the valley, dreaming in the sunshine, sixty-four years ago, to the city of homes, business blocks, factories, schools and churches of today, bowered in the greenery of trees and shrubs, adorned with an endless profusion of bloom, is a tribute to the robust faith and tireless energy of the pioneers who laid the foundations of this fair city and of those who came after. And yet it must have been an inspiring sight which greeted the eyes of Inspector Brisebois and his little troop of the Northwest Mounted Police, as they rode over the skyline and down into the pleasant valley of the sparkling Bow, on that faroff day in late August, 1875, just sixty-four years ago.

Well might one linger in imagination over such a scene. Here was a virgin wilderness unspoiled by the hand of man. Two mountain streams, flowing crystal clear, their waters unpolluted, safe refuge of the leaping trout, all awaiting man's pleasure.

Here was a goodly site for a city in this young land of promise. It was by no accident that it was chosen.

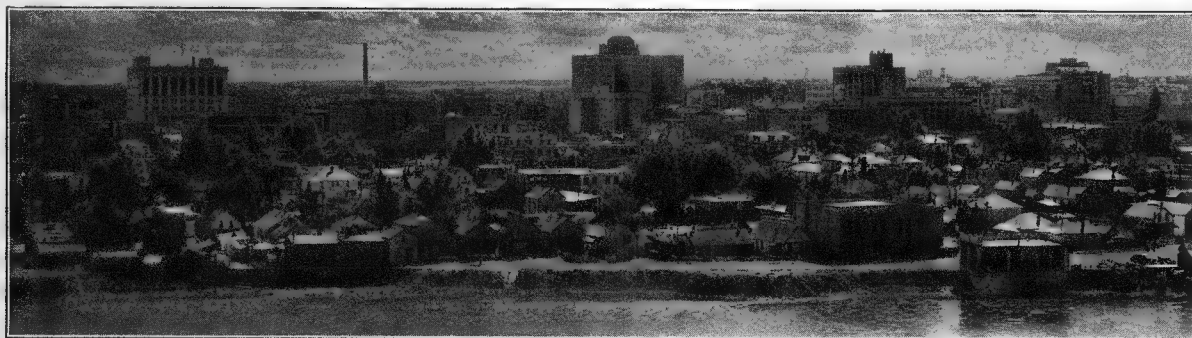
Since the dawn of history, river valleys have been the focal points of trade and defence. Swiftly in the autumn sunshine the timber stockades of Fort Calgary rose under the axes of the sturdy police force, and Calgary was born. It was a Scotchman, Col. Macleod, the officer in charge, who gave it its name, choosing one from his own Scottish homeland.

The history of those early days is a replica of all western communities, with this difference that Calgary had a destiny, a future rich with promise. Swiftly the pageant passes before the mind's eye. Trader, trading-post, Indians, furs, red-coated policemen, law and order, rancher, cowman, sheepman, homesteader, farmer, wheat, and the lines of steel pushing steadily across the great plains from Winnipeg. Eight years after the first Union Jack flew from the little Fort's flagpole, in steamed the first locomotive of that day, with its string of coaches, on the 28th day of August, 1883, to be enthusiastically welcomed on the gaily bedecked platform by the whole population of some five hundred souls.

With that sublime audacity characteristic from infancy, Calgary applied the next year for incorporation as a "town" and received it. For twenty years the little settlement had its growing pains. The Dominion census had ignored it in 1881 but in 1891 counted 3,876 souls; in 1901, 4,392; in 1911, 43,704; in 1921, 63,305; in 1931, 83,761. The figures tell the tale, but for twenty years, from 1884 until 1904, the little town awaited destiny, knew the colorful anxious days of the 1885 North-west Rebellion, did its bit, and sent its volunteers to the Boer War in 1899.

Then the human tide of settlers from Europe began to pour in by every train and the boom period was here. The colorful ranching days receded into the background. Wheat was king. The little cowtown gave way to modernity, sent its Max Aitken to carve his imperial career in Fleet Street London, prepared its R. B. Bennett to be Prime Minister, spent twenty years in proving the Turner Valley oil field, welcomed the Prince of Wales to the ranks of Alberta ranchers, and, in general, placed itself upon the imaginative map of Canada and the world.

Today, Calgary is a city of homes and gardens. A large number of citizens own their own homes. Lord Baldwin visited Calgary in the summer of 1927. On returning to England, he made the following reference to Calgary in a speech before the Canada Club in London.



CALGARY, FROM THE NORTH HILL



"I drove through the city, and was enormously struck with the beauty and layout of all the streets running out into the country, what we should call at home down-lands bounding the landscape at the end of every street looking West, and instead of forecourts and paved yards, there was in front of every house a beautiful garden, full of flowers. And they were most beautiful homes, even down streets where the houses were small, and where the tenants must have been what, at home, we should call working-class."

This vivid impression which this distinguished visitor carried with him does no more than justice to Calgary, and the twelve years that have passed have added immeasurably to the beauty and extent of Calgary's gardens and parks.

In Memorial Park in the heart of the City the visitor will see Calgary's finest flower garden. This is the focal point of Calgary's park system, the show-place, if you like, of the city's horticultural activity. Without doubt it has been very influential in stimulating the ambitions of the amateur gardener. Visitors from all over the world wax enthusiastic when they see it.

The park system of the city includes 78 public parks and ornamental areas comprising altogether over 600 acres, 39 playgrounds and recreation areas totalling 278 acres, with a grand total including cemeteries of 1,293 acres, a rich provision for beauty, rest, breathing spaces and sport.

From very early days Calgary has been an educational centre for Southern Alberta. Western Canada College, a residential school for boys made a valuable contribution for many years and left behind a fine tradition when it closed some years ago. St. Hilda's College has performed the same service for girls and still flourishes. Mount Royal College is a residential school for boys and girls, and for some years now has been also a Junior College, in affiliation with the University of Alberta. The Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, a unique type of school, attracts students from all over Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, offering as it does practical training in a wide range of subjects. It has also a splendid art department. The Provincial Normal School, sharing the same building, has trained many generations of teachers.

The public system of education, elementary and secondary, with its splendid buildings, equipment, and organization, offers the best of educational opportunity to the children of all the people.

Calgary has a long record of good civic government of which it is deservedly proud. The idea of municipal ownership of public utilities took early root and helped to create that interest in civic affairs so essential to good government. The city owns and operates its own waterworks, electric light and power, its own street railway and paving plant.

For many years Calgary has used Proportional Representation in its civic elections and is widely known for its successful application of that system.

Calgary is the financial, industrial and shopping centre of Southern Alberta. It is also an important railway centre, a big wholesale centre, and a shopping centre for a wide agricultural area. Its industrial development has been continuous through the years. Agriculture, the basic industry of the Province, has made Calgary a city of large grain elevators, of flour-mills, and packing-plants, to which have been added many other industrial establishments, including machine shops, car repair shops, and more recently oil refining on an extensive scale. The discovery of an important oil field in Turner Valley, forty miles southwest of the city, may result in Calgary being best known as an oil city. It is bound to have an important influence on its future development.

Calgary has often been called the City of the Foothills, but its glory lies in the magnificent Rocky Mountain range which leaps upon the eye from every viewpoint on the surrounding hills. With an altitude of 3,489 feet above sea level and because of the dryness of the air, the great mountain peaks seem almost at our doors, though the nearest peak is forty miles away.

This great foothill and mountain playground lying at our doors offers untold delights and advantages to Calgary citizens and gives colour to all our life. An important tourist centre for many years, the approaching completion of the Trans-Canada highway to Vancouver and of the amazingly scenic highway between Lake Louise and Jasper, will undoubtedly make Calgary a very important tourist centre.

Enough has been said to indicate that Calgary has a great future. Alberta is a wonderful Province. There are many problems awaiting solution. They will yield to courage and faith. Ours is a goodly heritage, may we be worthy of it.



MEMORIAL PARK, CALGARY

# "The Noble Redman"

By LESLIE SARA

INDIANS, who as youths, sixty years ago, saw their fathers sign a treaty with the "Great White Mother," will be among the chieftains who will welcome Victoria's great-grandson when he comes as a King to visit his Canadian people.

They will count among them the venerable Duck Chief, head chief of the Blackfoot; David Bearspaw, senior chieftain of the Stonies, whose own father signed beside Crowfoot, the famous Blackfoot Treaty of 1877. Chief Yellow Horn of the Peigans will be there; Chief Shot on Both Sides of the Bloods, both, if too young to remember the historic occasion, having an intimate connection with the gathering at Cluny, which drew the largest encampment of the tribesmen of the plains to enter into a pact with their white brothers which shall exist as long as "sun shone, grass grew or the waters ran."

Crowfoot, chief of the Blackfoot Nation, which embraces the Bloods and the Peigans, whose wise counsel six decades ago swayed his clans to come to an agreement, whereby they would become wards of the Canadian Government, had a vision that under such protection his people and the people of the Stony and Sarcee tribes would prosper. That education and the assimilation of much of the White man's ways would be their salvation. Crowfoot's grandson, Minor Chief Joe Crowfoot, just returned from heading the party of Indian riders who competed in range-land sports at Sydney, Australia, is an excellent example of how well the famous Blackfoot leader's prophecy has been fulfilled.

From a nomadic people whose very existence was threatened by the extinction of the buffalo herds and the advance of settlement, these Plains tribesmen have risen to a position of independence.

With the exception of the Stonies, whose reserve lying along the fringe of the Rockies is less suitable for agriculture, the Indians have turned from trapping and hunting to raise fine grain and fodder crops, to breed good cattle and raise a better class of horses than ever their forefathers knew. Much of the farming is done on a community basis, using the latest machinery, adopting the most modern methods of husbandry. They own and operate successful coal mines; they conduct successful lumbering operations.

Each reserve possesses its own hospital and resident doctor. Well equipped residential and day schools give the Indian pupils an education better than the average country school. "Their own community halls and church buildings possess facilities for showing motion pictures. Manual training is equipping the rising generation to take their part in an increasingly mechanized age.

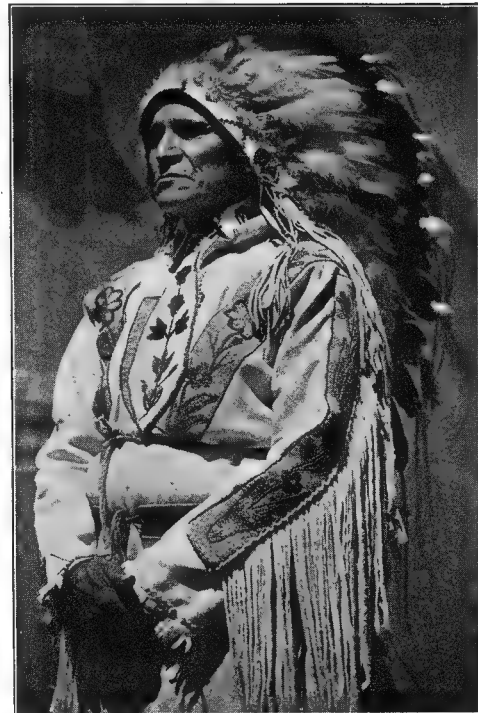
Half a century ago these tribesmen lived in skin tepees. Today they own comfortable frame houses or well built log cabins. They are acquiring radios and motor cars.

With no rent to pay, no taxes to meet; provided with free schooling, free medical and hospital attention, when required, they will admit they are better off than many of their white brothers who farm alongside their reserves. Many of the bands have considerable tribal funds, the interest of which is administered for community undertakings. Wealthiest of any tribe in Canada, the Blackfoot have \$3,000,000 invested in the name of its 800 people.

But with all their advancement, the Indians have retained a love for the best in their ancient customs. The towering tepees are still used, not only for the gala appearances of the tribesmen at the Calgary Stampede and Banff Indian Days, but for their own ceremonials of the Sun Dances and other tribal rites. Dances handed down "since time began"—as the Indians will tell you—are still practised in all the beauty of their wild rhythm and the weird drumming of the tom-tom.

The art of making and tanning the typical Indian buckskin, decorating it with beadwork in the tribal motif is still being perpetuated.

In all these things, in their love of horsemanship and their regard for the folk lore of their forefathers, the Indians of today, modern though they be in most of their ways, are likely long to perpetuate the ancient customs and the colorful costumes associated with the idea of the "Noble Redman."



by F. Gully  
CHIEF MOSES JIMMIE JOHN (STONY TRIBE)

# Calgary City Council, 1939

J A TWEDDLE, Commissioner

A. DAVISON, Mayor

J M. MILLER, City Clerk

## ALDERMEN

G M BROWN  
H R CHAUNCEY  
D G L CUNNINGTON  
F R FREEZE

GEO C LANCASTER  
P LENIHAN  
E A McCULLOUGH  
JAMES C MAHAFFY

R H PARKYN  
W G SOUTHERN  
R H WEIR  
MRS R E WILKINSON

## Royal Visit Committee

ALD McCULLOUGH, Chairman

MAYOR DAVISON  
COMMISSIONER TWEDDLE  
ALD MRS WILKINSON  
ALD LANCASTER  
ALD PARKYN  
ALD CUNNINGTON

CHIEF CONSTABLE RITCHIE  
BRIG G R PEARKES, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.  
SUPT J KELLY, R.C.M.P.  
ALEX WALKER, B.E.S.L.  
W G B DAILLEY  
A H McGUIRE

E L RICHARDSON  
R T ALDERMAN  
E H STARR  
J H McKINNON  
H HUTCHCROFT  
H V SIDNEY

## Sub-Committees

**Parade Committee**—CHIEF D RITCHIE, Chairman  
**Decorations Committee**—W G B DAILLEY, Chairman  
**Accommodation Committee**—E L RICHARDSON, Chairman  
**School Children's Committee**—R T ALDERMAN, Chairman

**First Aid Committee**—E H STARR, Chairman  
**Finance Committee**—ALD LANCASTER, Chairman  
**Entertainment Committee**—A H McGUIRE, Chairman  
**Publicity Committee**—MAYOR DAVISON, Chairman

## Military Units Participating

Under Command of BRIGADIER G R PEARKES, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., D.O.C., M.D. 13

### GUARD OF HONOUR Furnished by:

Calgary Highlanders (3 officers and 51 other ranks)  
Royal Canadian Air Force (3 officers and 51 other ranks.)  
This double Guard of Honour will take up a position on the C.P.R. Station platform

### CAPTAINS' ESCORT WITHOUT STANDARD

Consisting of 2 officers and 32 other ranks, mounted, being provided by Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), which will accompany Their Majesties over the greater portion of the route

### ARTILLERY SALUTE

Twenty-one guns to be fired on the arrival and the departure of Their Majesties, from the vicinity of the Armouries. This salute will be fired by the 19th Field Brigade, Royal Canadian Artillery (Non-Permanent).

### LINING OF STREETS

The following units will assist in lining of the streets between the C.P.R. Depot and the City Hall:  
Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)  
Permanent Force Details

### LINING OF STREETS (Cont'd)

Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve  
15th Alberta Light Horse  
18th Field Brigade, Royal Canadian Artillery, (Non-Permanent), Lethbridge, Alberta  
19th Field Brigade, Royal Canadian Artillery, (Non-Permanent)  
13th Field Company, Royal Canadian Engineers, (Non-Permanent)  
13th District Signals, Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, (Non-Permanent)  
Calgary Highlanders  
Calgary Regiment (Tank)  
2nd Corps Troops Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, (Non-Permanent)  
13th District Store Section, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps (Non-Permanent)  
6th Army Field Workshop, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps (Non-Permanent), Drumheller, Alberta  
2nd Cavalry Mobile Veterinary Section, Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps (Non-Permanent)  
Royal Canadian Air Force  
Sea Cadets (Undaunted)  
Alberta Military Institute Cadet Corps  
Other Cadet Corps

## Other Units Participating

Under Command of DAVID RITCHIE, LIEUT.-COL., M.C., CHIEF CONSTABLE

Calgary City Police Force  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Supt. Kelly)  
Corps of Commissioners (Major Littleton)  
Legion of Frontiersmen (Commandant Dafoe)  
Canadian Legion

Returned Veterans  
Boy Scouts  
Motorcycle Club of Calgary  
City Firemen



# General Information

## BUS SCHEDULES — Daily

ARRIVE FROM		LEAVE CALGARY FOR	
Lethbridge	3.10 P.M.	Lethbridge	10.00 A.M.
"	8.30 P.M.	"	2.30 P.M.
"	6.15 A.M.	"	11.00 P.M.
Medicine Hat	1.15 P.M.	Medicine Hat	2.20 P.M.
Drumheller	11.20 A.M.	Drumheller	7.00 A.M.
"	10.40 P.M.	"	5.00 P.M.
Red Deer	6.35 A.M.	Red Deer	7.00 A.M.
"	1.45 P.M.	"	12.30 P.M.
"	10.30 P.M.	"	5.30 P.M.
Banff	10.45 A.M.	Banff	4.15 P.M.

ROYAL VISIT EXCURSION—One Way Fare for the Round Trip. Tickets on Sale May 24th to 26th inclusive  
Return Limit—May 27th.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY SCHEDULES

ARRIVE FROM		LEAVE FOR
8.20 A.M. Daily Except Monday	Drumheller, Saskatoon	8.00 P.M. Daily Except Sunday
7.00 P.M. Tues., Thurs., Sat	Edmonton, Stettler, Drumheller	7.30 A.M. Mon, Wed, Fri
4.30 P.M. Mon, Wed, Fri	Edmonton, Mirror, Three Hills	12.30 P.M. Tues, Thurs, Sat

### SPECIAL BARGAIN EXCURSIONS FOR THE ROYAL VISIT

Enquire of your Local Agent regarding Special Trains to and from Calgary on May 26th only

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY SCHEDULES

ARRIVE FROM		LEAVE FOR
6.20 A.M. Daily	NORTH	9.10 A.M. Daily Except Sunday
1.15 P.M. Daily Except Sunday.		5.00 P.M. Daily Except Sunday.
3.00 P.M. Sunday Only.		5.15 P.M. Sunday Only
6.35 P.M. Daily Except Sunday.		11.45 P.M. Daily.
12.30 P.M. Daily Except Sunday.	SOUTH	9.20 A.M. Daily Except Sunday.
10.30 P.M. Daily.		6.55 P.M. Daily.
8.05 A.M. Daily	EAST	7.00 A.M. Daily.
10.15 P.M. Daily.		8.10 P.M. Daily.
12.35 P.M. Daily.	WEST	8.45 A.M. Daily.
7.40 P.M. Daily.		11.00 P.M. Daily.

### SPECIAL BARGAIN EXCURSIONS FOR THE ROYAL VISIT

Enquire of your Local Agent regarding Special Trains to and from Calgary on May 26th only

## TRANS CANADA AIR LINES SCHEDULES

ARRIVE FROM		LEAVE FOR
7.40 A.M. Daily.	Edmonton	10.20 A.M. Daily
8.25 P.M. Daily.		11.05 P.M. Daily
10.10 A.M. Daily.	Lethbridge	7.50 A.M. Daily
10.55 P.M. Daily.		8.35 P.M. Daily.

## INFORMATION TO MOTORISTS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC

On May 26th, the date of the Royal Visit, no vehicles will be permitted on the route of the Royal Procession after 11.00 A.M., and all cars or vehicles parked on the route must be removed before that hour. Further, no cars or vehicles will be permitted to park within one block on streets or avenues intersecting the Parade Route after the hour of 11.00 A.M. "NO PARKING" signs will be posted in prominent places on the Parade Route and intersecting streets and avenues and I would ask that the general public give their attention to this warning.

Parking instructions and restrictions will be given through the medium of the press and radio, in addition to which, pamphlets bearing these instructions, will be handed to all out-of-town vehicle drivers upon arrival at the principal entrances to the City on May 26th. Should motorists arrive in Calgary prior to May 26th, I would request that they apply at Police Headquarters for a copy of these instructions.

I would also request tenants and owners of buildings on the Parade Route to prohibit any person from standing on the roofs of buildings along the route. This is very necessary in the interests of public safety.

It is hoped that the general public will co-operate with the Central Management Committee and the Police Department in order to assure success in handling what no doubt will be the outstanding day in the history of the City.

DAVID RITCHIE, LIEUT.-COL., M.C., Chief Constable

Any further information pertaining to Accommodation, General Information or Souvenir Programmes may be obtained from Royal Visit Committee Headquarters, Old Merchants Bank Bldg., 8th Ave. and Centre St., Phone M7106.



*Published by authority of*  
*The City of Calgary*  
*by*  
*The Kinsmen Club of Calgary*

